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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1947.

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UNITED NATIONS

Russia Changes Attitude

Supports France On Disarmament

New York, Feb. 5.

Russia has dropped open disarmament procedure, proposals in favour of the French plan, which is closer to satisfying the United States.

The Soviet displayed the first sign of willingness to compromise as six United Nations Security Council delegates met behind closed doors to draft a plan outlining how countries should tackle the multitude of disarmament problems.

At the meeting, the Soviet delegate, Mr Andrei Gromyko, moved for adoption of the French plan as the basis for discussions.

The French resolution called for immediate talks on general disarmament and study "as soon as possible" of how to control atomic energy. It would require Council members to report on disarmament possibilities within a month.

SLIGHT MODIFICATION

Persons attending the conference reported that Mr Gromyko sought some changes in the French resolution with reference to the Military Staff Committee reporting on the progress toward the setting-up of a world "Police force" and the withdrawal of troops from foreign countries but accepted other provisions.

The French were reported ready to accept the proposed changes.

It is agreed to reach a decision on the draft plan will go before the full Security Council tomorrow.

The United States delegate, Mr Warren Austin, conferred privately with Mr Gromyko, before they were joined by the other delegates, in an effort to find a way to break the Soviet-American deadlock over procedure toward disarmament and atomic agreements.—United Press.

Siam Minister

Killed

Bangkok, Feb. 5. Siam's Communications Minister, Moolmuang Dechathitwong, and another person were killed and 19 others seriously injured when a rail trolley on which they were travelling overturned and crashed into a ravine from a bridge on the Siam-Burma "Death Valley" railway, some 23 miles from the Siam-Burma frontier.

The Minister and his party were on an inspection tour and were travelling on the trolley on the track when it overturned while passing over the bridge, which collapsed.

The mishap occurred on Saturday, at noon, but the report did not reach Bangkok until late yesterday, when some of the members of the party returned to the capital. A hospital train was rushed to the scene.

The seriously injured included Poon Sakonchai, Director-General of Siam's railways, and Luang Vithaiwat, Director-General of the Highways Department.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Let's Get Rid Of Them

THE public has been shocked in more ways than one by the Sai On tragedy. The very circumstances of the fire, which have yet to be officially investigated, and the thoughtless loss of life, repel the imagination and sicken the senses. How the fire started, what, if anything, contributed to its bewildering impetus, and whether, taking all circumstances into consideration those aboard had a reasonable chance to escape, from the blaze, can be left to an official inquiry to discover. Public conscience, however, will expect a determined effort to establish the facts.

Two later incidents have thrown a spotlight on the gruesome disaster which serve only to accentuate public horror, and to invite its disgust. The first (and one of the meanest actions imaginable) was the theft of clothes left lying on the Praya by firemen who dived into the harbour to rescue Chinese who, panic stricken, had thrown themselves overboard. The second example of flagrant disregard of the ordinary rules of decency was the robbing of dead bodies by two Sanitary Department lorry drivers.

During the past 16 months, Hongkong has been given many lessons from some of its visiting neighbours of total disaster for law, order or a moral code. It has suffered the experience with a fair amount of patience, half willing to accept as explanations and excuses that these were expressions of "post-war neurosis," or "economic circumstances," and a lot of other similar tommy-rot. But incidents such as those which followed so quickly on the Sai On disaster prove just one thing: that we have in the colony a lot of thoroughly undesirable types, and that the sooner some drastic official action is taken to get rid of them, the better. This may call for some plain speaking in high places, but if it is going to secure some protection for Hongkong against rascals and criminals who come from outside our borders, then it will achieve something of real value.

Britain's Perilous Economic Situation

HARD TRUTH GIVEN IN WHITE PAPER

London, Feb. 5.

With Britain facing an economic crisis, the Labour Government has told the people of this country to increase production and exports or to face a severe cut in living standards. In short, to work harder or starve.

This grave warning is contained in the Government's White Paper on Britain's economic situation, which has just been published, and which makes it plain that Britain's position seventeen months after the end of the war is grim indeed.

New Gold Strike

Johannesburg, Feb. 5. A rich new gold strike—over three quarters of a mile below ground in the Orange Free State gold-field—was officially announced here to-day.

It is close to the "richest ever" Odenhaasrus strike made on April 16 last, which gave a phenomenal yield of 23,037 inch pennyweights of gold. The new strike is estimated to yield 12,528 inch pennyweights, over 40 times higher yields previously regarded as exceptional.

To-day's strike, announcement of which was followed by frantic dealings on the Johannesburg stock exchange, is stated to be on the border of the second lease area of Western Holdings and territory owned by Blinkwater. It is said to be of equal interest to both properties.—Reuter.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

Truman Renews His Appeal

Washington, Feb. 5.

President Truman to-day renewed his request to Congress to make the Speaker of the House first in line of presidential succession when there is no vice-president.

The plan would make Republican Joseph W. Martin Jr. president if Mr Truman should die in office. The President Law places as first in line of succession the Secretary of State, General George C. Marshall, who has announced that he is not interested in political office. President Truman renewed his request in letters to the Senate President, Mr Arthur H. Vandenberg, and the House Speaker, Mr Joseph Martin. He said the same need for revision in succession provisions exists now as in 1945 when the President's suggestion was approved by the House but blocked by the Senate.

Mr Truman said he believed that the present rule of succession—based on a law passed in 1866—was not in accord "with our basic concept of government executed by representatives of the people."—United Press.

Wants Burma Free And Friendly

Rangoon, Feb. 5.

General Aung San, in a broadcast to the Burmese people, declared: "I want Burma once she is free, to be a real and sincere friend of Britain."

The Burmese leader was appealing to his compatriots to accept the British Government's White Paper as the basis of Burma's constitutional programme. He said: "I have not the least inclination to create chaos in the country. Though we must gather mass strength there is no immediate necessity for mass struggle. I will assure freedom for Burma within one year and in getting it there will be no need to expend unnecessary strength."

General Aung San stressed the success of the Anglo-Burmese negotiations in London and his contribution to it.—Reuter.

High Cost Of Subsidies

The White Paper stresses as an important factor in Britain's economic situation that the Government, since 1941, has paid out heavy subsidies to keep Britain's prices steady. During the present financial year, which ends on March 31, 1947, the Exchequer has paid out subsidies approaching £400,000,000, of which £364,000,000 went to subsidise the nation's food.

"Until the output of British industry is considerably increased there is bound to be some fear of our ability to maintain the stability of prices," the White Paper said.

While a measure of stability has been achieved by means of subsidies, wages, salaries and profits have been increasing, the White Paper states. During the war, wage increases took place at almost regular intervals. When the war ended, a new situation developed and it has now been possible to provide settlements over a wide field of industry. As a result, wage rates rose considerably during the 12 months ended in July, 1946, but since last July the general index figure of wage rates has remained virtually stable.

Profits, which should be regarded as a proper source for financing improvements and re-equipment and salaries have also increased since the beginning of the war, but a substantial proportion of incomes from all these sources were taken by the Government in the form of taxes.

"The change-over from war to peace, so far, has been made very smoothly," states the White Paper. "There has been far less friction than there was in the correspondence of the period 1918 to 1919, when no less than 30,000,000 working days were lost owing to trade disputes, compared with 3,750,000 days in the correspondence of the period 1946 to 1947."

The Two Only Remedies

Throughout the document runs the urgent appeal for more production and increased exports as the only remedies for Britain's present economic position. It is not enough to get the output and divert it from home consumption to export, says the White Paper. Britain must not only keep her present customers but must find new ones and must make sure that British goods can be sold on price and quality, as the present world shortage of goods would not last.

"Increased output is the thing which is needed above anything else," states the White Paper, and gives these reasons for the need:

1. To carry out the enormous programme of work that is waiting to be done;

(Continued on Page 4)

ANOTHER IMPOSITION ON FOREIGN IMPORTS

Nanking, Feb. 5.

Mr T. V. Soong, China's Premier, announced here to-day that from to-morrow, at least forty per cent of all goods imported into China will be subject to the new surcharge of fifty per cent.

Capital goods including agricultural and electrical machinery, and "necessaries" such as rice, wheat, coal, coke and raw cotton are, however, exempted from the surcharge. The new tax is to provide funds for the export bonus of 100 per cent of the value of goods sent out of China. This will be paid to exporters to encourage the export trade.

Mr Soong also announced the establishment of a "Board for the development of export trade." Three British subjects—Mr J. R. Keswick, Mr J. H. Liddell and Mr C. Rogers—are among the five non-Chinese who will serve on the panel to assist the Board's Executive Committee.—Reuter.

ENGLAND EXPECTED TO LOSE FOURTH TEST

Adelaide, Feb. 5.

Commenting to Reuter on the day's play, Victor Richardson, former Australian Test cricketer, said: "A terrific fight is going on in the fourth Test match with Compton still battling to save the game."

"However, the fact that Bradman in the final session used spinners indicates that the wicket is still good and the task set Australia is now well within the scope of her batsmen, especially against England's moderate attack. Consequently, it appears that only a miracle now can save England."

"It is hard to understand why the England batsmen change successful tactics so often, as the moment they retreat the Australian bowling assumes entirely a different hue and Bradman is able to adopt a field to clamp down on the scoring and fiddle the batsmen out."

"Edrich was the only exception and he attacked from the outset, but carried his tactics a little too far. Hammond looked safe but luck again deserted him. The Australians were making no mistakes with Bradman inspired in regard to field placing."

"His action in delaying to call for the new ball until 250 was sound and Lindsay and Compton came in at that stage, fresh for the kill. Tallon rose to the occasion magnificently. His activity behind the wicket gained him three catches, which added further to his already fine reputation."—Reuter.

PITCH STILL GOOD BY NORMAN PRESTON

Adelaide, Feb. 5.

The final day of the fourth Test match may produce an exciting finish. Thanks to a fighting defensive innings by Compton, England still have two second innings wickets left but their lead of 247 may not prove big enough to extend Australia. The pitch has not deteriorated to any extent and the result will most likely depend on the line Australia take to capture those two outstanding wickets.

It is doubtful whether Compton in his remarkable career has ever rendered England a greater service than in this match. His innings to-day cannot be judged by the number of runs he scored in his stay of three and a quarter hours. It was in marked contrast with the freedom he displayed last Saturday when making his 47 because of the circumstances of the game.

No one realised better than Compton that his presence at the crease was essential if England were to hold out until the day's end. In this effort to stave off a hostile attack, Compton scarcely made a faulty stroke.

He dominated the arena. When Redder left he held almost complete command of the strike and during the last 7 minutes only 17 runs came from his bat during 13 overs. Even when coaxed by Bradman's deep set field, Compton refused many runs. In the last 45 minutes his partner Evans played his part (Continued on Page 4)

STOP PRESS

TEST MATCH

In sultry, hot weather, and before the Governor of South Australia who was among the huge crowd, England this morning began her painful task of trying to avoid defeat in the fourth Test match at Adelaide.

The first 15 minutes' play produced two runs—both scored by Compton. So far Evans has batted 55 minutes and has not scored a run.

England: 276 for 8.—United Press. Later.

200 for 8. Compton not 60, Evans not 6 (after 73 minutes of batting).—United Press. Later.

208 for 8. Compton not 71, Evans not 6, Extras 13.—Reuter.

EVANS SCORES!

After 87 minutes of batting, Evans scored his first run, at 11.30 HKT, and Compton were still batting having taken the score to 311 for 8. Compton not 83, Evans not 2.—Reuter.

CSO CLERK JUMPS \$5,000 BAIL

Yeung Shing-hung, CSO clerk, due to appear before Mr Justice Williams this morning on a charge of accepting a bribe, jumped his \$5,000 bail. It was estimated and a Bench warrant issued for his arrest.

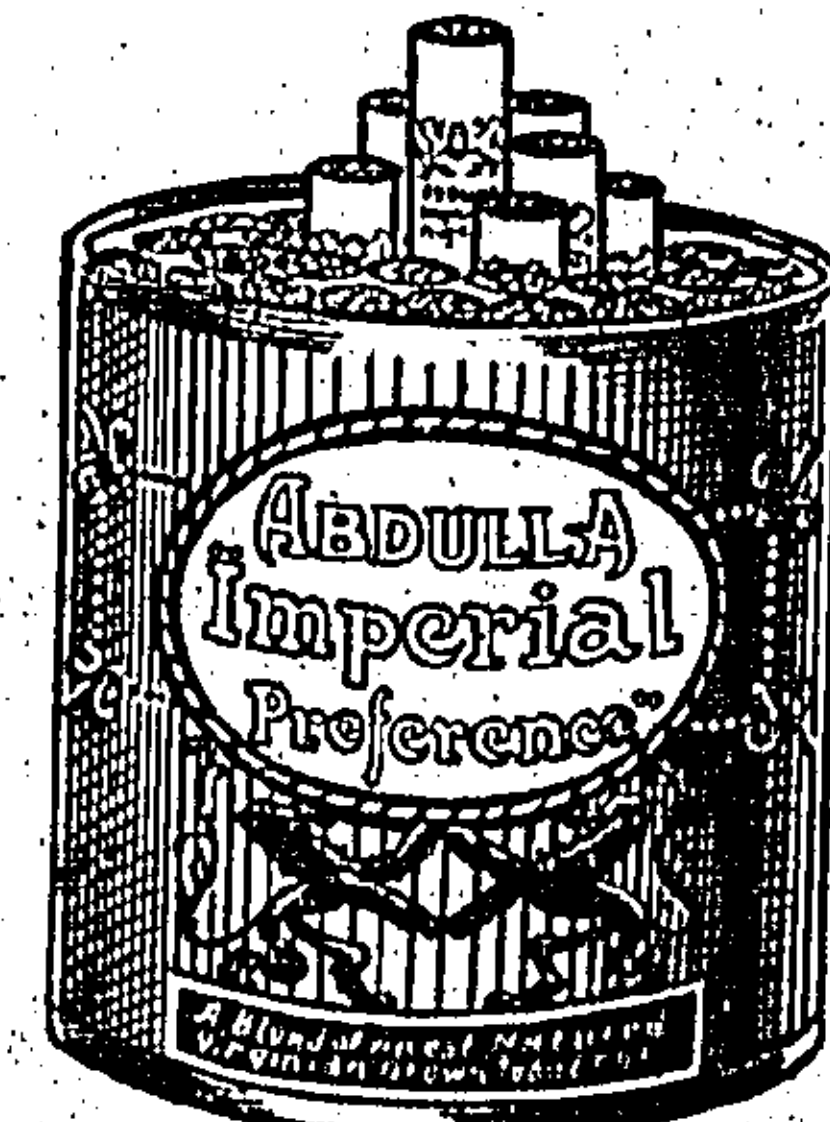
Mr M. A. da Silva, appearing for the accused, said he last saw Yeung on Saturday. Yeung had two appointments with him for Monday and Tuesday, but did not appear for either. He (Mr Silva) immediately informed the Crown Counsel and the police. Efforts to trace the man through his relatives had failed.

Both Mr Justice Williams and Mr Clifford, Crown Counsel commented on the smallness of the bail. Mr Clifford said in the magistrate's court the police had first opposed bail and then asked for \$10,000, but the magistrate reduced it to \$5,000.

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The money in books and who makes it



Margaret Mitchell *Gone With the Wind* Hervey Allen *Drifted* Daphne du Maurier *British best-seller* Sholokhov *And Quiet Flows the Don* Elizabeth Goudge *Green Dolphin Country*

by William Simpson, D.F.C.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND little-known writers would gladly give their right hand for a place among the few who are accepted by the reading world and whose works become best-sellers. They yearn for the power to sway men, to amuse and entertain. They yearn for money and the freedom that goes with it; security, and the ability to wander freely where they will.

And they would, therefore, probably be surprised to learn that many an author who is well known to thousands is lucky if he earns a thousand a year.

And that poetry simply does not earn a living. Why is this so?

First, because he gets only from ten to 20 per cent. of the selling price of his books. And that is subject to tax at 9s. in the pound up to supertax level. Secondly, because there is still only a small amount of paper available to book publishers.

A bad time

A WRITER is badly hit by income tax—particularly if he can produce only one really good selling book in a lifetime.

And although people will buy almost any book now offered to them, this does not greatly help the writer whose books are printed in thousands instead of hundreds of thousands.

This is, in fact, as bad a time for writers in Britain as for anyone else. They pray for the good fortune of selling film rights of their books at £10,000 a time, perhaps—though even that is heavily taxed.

But there have been harder times before. Shakespeare never made more than £200 a year, Milton received only £15 for Paradise Lost, and Oliver Goldsmith about £50 for The Vicar of Wakefield.

Then times improved, as thousands more people learned to read. Sir Walter Scott earned a tidy £200,000, it is said, from his novels. Trollope £70,000 and Mark Twain £300,000—all in a lifetime of writing.

Lew Wallace made about £80,000 out of Ben Hur and The Prince of India. "Sapper" as much from his Bulldog Drummond yarns and Edgar Wallace, it is said, made a round million.

Ample yearly incomes were enjoyed by a handful of writers not so very long ago. For instance, Sir Hall Caine (£60,000) and Sir James Barrie (£45,000) in their prime; with Shaw, Arnold Bennett, Wells and Somerset Maugham working into the same class—eventually to earn more.

£2 a word

CONAN, Doyle, would have left a big fortune but for the money he devoted to spiritualism.

Sir Hall Caine left £250,000, Barrie £173,000, Kipling £155,000, Dickens £93,000, Hardy £91,000, Galsworthy £88,000, and Arnold Bennett £40,000.

And it was all good money, too—earned in times of low taxation and relatively cheap prices.

Even a poet could live then. An American magazine once paid Tennyson £200 for a short poem—about £2 a word.

Other periodicals have offered Shaw more than 8s. a word for an article, paid Conan Doyle £9,000 for a dozen new adventures of Sherlock Holmes, and Kipling £5,000 for the rights of Kim.

Handsome sums have been offered for the reminiscences of the famous. Lloyd George is reported to have sold his war memoirs for £90,000. The Kaiser and Ludendorff were offered £40,000 each.

A year of journalism earned £20,000 for Calvin Coolidge—more than his salary as President of the United States. Incidentally, for many years Lloyd George made a similar annual income from journalism.

All these sums have been dwarfed by offers to Churchill, Eisenhower and other leaders of the second World War.

Fourteen years ago, when only 32, Noel Coward was earning a steady £50,000 a year as a dramatist and actor. He may earn as much to-day—but most of it enriches the Exchequer.

And at the same time Journey's End made a quick and very large fortune for R. C. Sherriff, and The Good Companions had launched J. B. Priestley as one of the most successful playwright novelists of our time.

Through the same years the royalties poured into the pockets of Shaw, A. A. Milne, Wells, Michael Arden, Somerset Maugham, P. G. Wodehouse.

The '20s and '30s—those were the days. Remarque's All Quiet on the Western Front and A. S. M. Hutchinson's If Winter Comes swept through Western Europe and America.

The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse, by Blasco Ibanez, and Anthony Adverse, by Hervey Allen, both sold more than 2,000,000 copies in America.

Successes

KIPLING'S works had reached world sales of more than 6,000,000 by the middle of the '30s.

But in His Steps, by Charles Monroe Sheldon, had passed 8,000,000 in the United States alone; 3,000,000 copies of Freckles, by Gene Stratton Porter, had appeared; and 30,000 copies of the works of John Maschell—a remarkable success for a living poet.

Edgar Wallace, Phillips Oppenheim, P. C. Wren, "Sapper," Gilbert Frankau, P. G. Wodehouse, and a dozen others were making big money.

Others were emerging as best-sellers: Frances Brett Young, Ernest Raymond, Kenneth Roberts, Nesley Farson, Howard Spring, Warwick Deeping, A. J. Cronin, Denise Robins, Ethel M. Dell, Agatha Christie, Denis Wheatley, H. V. Morton, Ernest Hemingway, Margaret Mitchell, Daphne du Maurier.

Best-sellers were filmed, and films sold books that would otherwise never have become best-sellers.

You read the book, then went to the film for the pleasure of criticism; or you saw the film first, then decided to read the book—to find out what the real story was all about, perhaps.

And Hollywood has paid anything from £10,000 to £100,000 and more for a book.

Not all profit

BUT it is not all profit for the author. Although Conan Doyle's Wind has now sold well over 3,000,000 copies and made more than £300,000 for Margaret Mitchell, taxation took 70 per cent of her first year's earnings—reducing £100,000 to £30,000.

And when this year Elizabeth Goudge heard that Hollywood had awarded her a prize for Green Dolphin Country, she found that the £20,000 would mean only about £5,000 for her—after American tax, agent's fees and British tax had been taken off.

And if it is true that Ernest Hemingway makes £30,000 in one year out of an American magazine, tax will be 74 per cent, reducing his takings to £7,500.

But he is not likely to worry much about that, for he is said to have been paid £250,000 by Hollywood for a short film story. And he has earned immense royalties from Furewell to Arms, For Whom the Bell Tolls and his other works.

But taxation can hit the young British dramatist heavily.

Terence Rattigan is perhaps the most envied of all. French Without Tears and While the Sun Shines both exceeded 1,000 performances in the West End. He must have earned well over £50,000 in the last 10 years—perhaps £90,000.

And his skill has enriched the Treasury in entertainment and income tax to the extent of four or five times that figure, but I doubt if more than £10,000 has gone into his own pocket.

Even by far to be a successful writer—in Russia. For Russian writers—like film producers, inventors and other men of ideas—are in a special class.

More than Stalin

THEY earn incomes alone far in excess of Stalin's—if they are good.

And on top of that they have privileges that money alone cannot buy—homes in town and country, servants, luxury food, comfortable travel.

By 1935 it was said that 10,000,000 copies of the works of Maxim Gorki had been published, and between 1,500,000 and 3,000,000 copies of those of Novikov Priboi, Pan-petrov and Sholokhov.

Since then the number of copies of one book alone—And Quiet Flows the Don, by Sholokhov—sold in Russia has risen to 10,000,000.

Russian poets are best-sellers, too—13,500,000 copies of Pushkin were produced to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of his death in 1937.

And all these writers can put away their wealth, invest it in State insurance, savings bank, or State loan—and leave it to their heirs when they die.

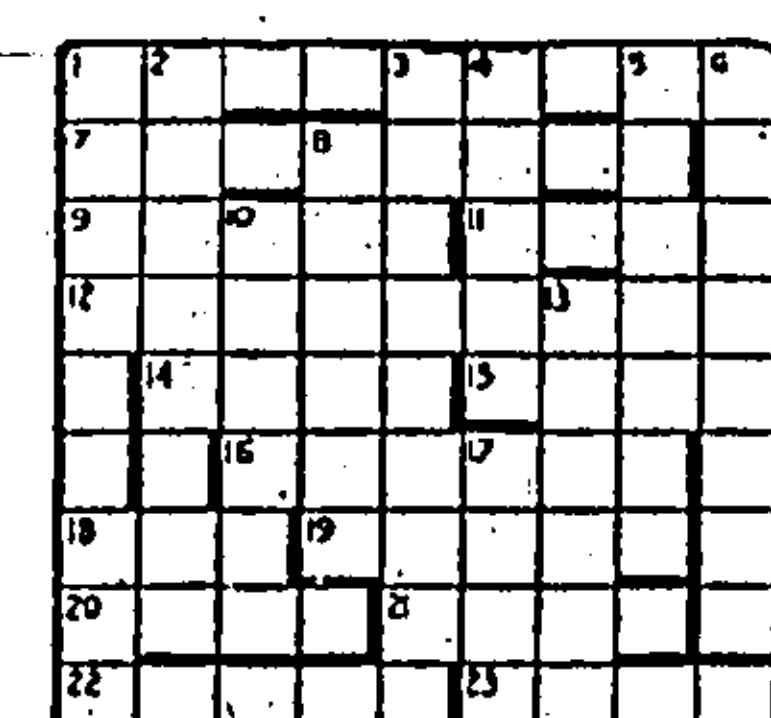
They pay very little in tax, and their royalties are worked on a basis of about six per cent of the selling price.

But there is a catch.

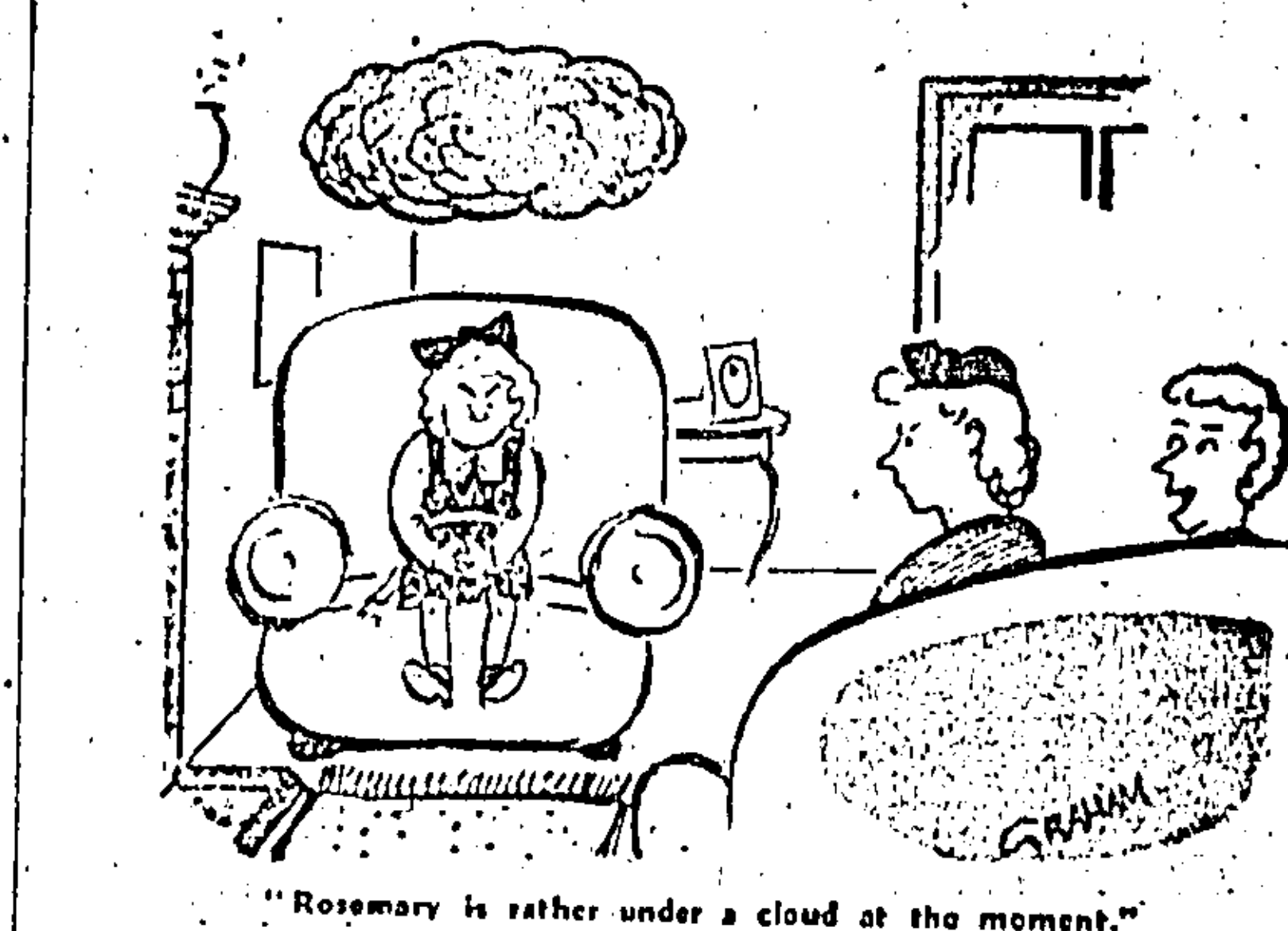
All privileges and attendant riches can stop abruptly if the writer attempts to rest too long on his laurels; or if he pokes seemingly innocent fun at the bureaucracy of the State.

Only this year Zoshenko, a brilliant humorist, did this. He was expelled from the writers' closed shop—the Union of Soviet Writers.

CROSSWORD



- Across
1. Peers down (anag.). (9)
2. In a musical sense this gives you the cat's paw. (5)
3. On the river Olona in Italy. (6)
4. To do this as long as you are not splitting. (4)
5. The closest resemblance possible. (10)
6. "Very tasty, very sweet." (6)
7. A droll sort of coin. (9)
8. Unite. (3)
9. Where you may hear many a groan. (10)
10. Usually a drunken revel. (4)
11. Must the doctor possess to die this way. (10)
12. Went for the amphibian. (4)
13. Assault. (6)
14. "Very tasty, very sweet." (6)
15. A droll sort of coin. (9)
16. Unite. (3)
17. Where you may hear many a groan. (10)
18. Usually a drunken revel. (4)
19. Must the doctor possess to die this way. (10)
20. Went for the amphibian. (4)
21. Assault. (6)
- Down
1. Put up for election. (9)
2. You may get a bit from plod mice. (5)
3. Gasps. (10)
4. Upper chamber. (6)
5. Sweets of the past. (7)
6. Loud cheer of the list of names. (4)
7. A fee demanded for safe return. (9)
8. He usually collects with interest. (6)
9. Assault. (6)
10. Went for the amphibian. (4)
11. Assault. (6)
12. Went for the amphibian. (4)
13. Assault. (6)
14. "Very tasty, very sweet." (6)
15. A droll sort of coin. (9)
16. Unite. (3)
17. Where you may hear many a groan. (10)
18. Usually a drunken revel. (4)
19. Must the doctor possess to die this way. (10)
20. Went for the amphibian. (4)
21. Assault. (6)



Of bribes and brides and owls and skunks

By PAUL HOLT

WHAT is a bribe?

For a month to come Sir Valentine Holmes, KC, is holding an inquiry at the BBC, trying to find out. Of course, being a legal gent., he will not agree with this opinion:—

A bribe is a bribe when a bribe is proffered to induce the other fellow to do something he didn't oughter.

A bribe is not a bribe when a bribe is a gift or token passed between two acquaintances who have legitimate current or future business to do together. Otherwise Christmas cards would be immoral and calendars a crime.

Thus, if you were to see Sir Thomas Beecham staggering up the steps of the BBC on his way to see Mr. Victor Holy-Hutchinson with half a sack of coal on his back—you should not be shocked.

For it is obvious that Sir Thomas is worthy to be hired to conduct a BBC orchestra, and if he should desire to sweeten his proper business relationship by a gesture of regard, that is his affair. But if an incompetent conductor got a job by humping coal, then it would be shocking and a great shame.

The truth is that we all live by bribes in some degree. A reporter brings back a cigar from a banquet to his news editor. A business man throws a cocktail party for his clients. A managing director sends out bonuses to his staff at Christmas.

And, of course, there is the intangible bribe. You want a new car? Perhaps you know a man who has both a new car and also a pretty niece who wants to get into films. So you offer to introduce her to a film director who plays golf at your club. You might even go so far as to lose to the fellow.

What harm is done? Very little, so long as the car goes and the girl can act. If neither, then an honest man would put the girl in the car and shove both over Beachy Head. First find your honest man.

So coy!

I went to a wedding the other day. After the cake cutting and the best man's speech, a vast toastmaster read out the telegrams. I counted. Twenty-four. Out of which four said: "May all your troubles be little ones."

Why, oh, why, is it that weddings make opportunity for endless coy salacity? Brides always smile. If I were a bride, which heaven has forbidden, I'd show "kind-your-own-business," and throw the cake at them.

THE knightlyhood given to Ralph Richardson smartly divided my friends into two groups. There were those full of praise for Richardson. There were others full of reasons why the honour had not gone to his colleague Laurence Olivier.

One reason, they opined, was that both Mr and Mrs Olivier have been married but once. "May all your troubles be little ones."

But this, it is true, is terrible. Is the State never to honour her sons because they were once unhappily married? Or is this savage veto intended only for the arts? If not, there are a good many K.B.s going around nowadays with the quaint little skeletons in their cupboards.

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1947, by Ely Culbertson)

Every thoughtful player knows that he must consider the bidding when choosing the best line of play. In today's deal, South remembered the bidding, but didn't really consider it.

West dealer
Neither side vulnerable

WEST
♠ A 7 5 3
♥ K Q
♦ K J 5 5
♣ 6

EAST
♠ 10 8 6 4
♥ A J 2
♦ A K 5
♣ A 10 7 2

South
♠ K J 2
♥ Q 9
♦ A Q 8
♣ A 6 4

The bidding:
West: 1 spade, 2 hearts, 3 clubs, 4 diamonds, 5 spades, 6 hearts, 7 clubs, 8 diamonds, 9 spades, 10 hearts, 11 clubs, 12 diamonds, 13 spades, 14 hearts, 15 clubs, 16 diamonds, 17 spades, 18 hearts, 19 clubs, 20 diamonds, 21 spades, 22 hearts, 23 clubs, 24 diamonds, 25 spades, 26 hearts, 27 clubs, 28 diamonds, 29 spades, 30 hearts, 31 clubs, 32 diamonds, 33 spades, 34 hearts, 35 clubs, 36 diamonds, 37 spades, 38 hearts, 39 clubs, 40 diamonds, 41 spades, 42 hearts, 43 clubs, 44 diamonds, 45 spades, 46 hearts, 47 clubs, 48 diamonds, 49 spades, 50 hearts, 51 clubs, 52 diamonds, 53 spades, 54 hearts, 55 clubs, 56 diamonds, 57 spades, 58 hearts, 59 clubs, 60 diamonds, 61 spades, 62 hearts, 63 clubs, 64 diamonds, 65 spades, 66 hearts, 67 clubs, 68 diamonds, 69 spades, 70 hearts, 71 clubs, 72 diamonds, 73 spades, 74 hearts, 75 clubs, 76 diamonds, 77 spades, 78 hearts, 79 clubs, 80 diamonds, 81 spades, 82 hearts, 83 clubs, 84 diamonds, 85 spades, 86 hearts, 87 clubs, 88 diamonds, 89 spades, 90 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579 clubs, 580 diamonds, 581 spades, 582 hearts, 583 clubs, 584 diamonds, 585 spades, 586 hearts,

Women

BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by June Harker for Lois Leeds.
Get your feet conditioned for the new shoes.

FEET ARE FIRST!

Now that you are going back to real shoes and sandals with closed toes and heels, your feet need a bit of care. Here's an effective foot "cure" which takes just about 15 minutes.

Begin by soaking the feet for 10 minutes in a basin of warm water, to which you have added three tablespoons of sodium bicarbonate (baking soda), one tablespoon of sodium phosphate and four tablespoons of common table salt. Relax while you have your feet in the bath. Dry your feet and spread on a lubricating cream. There are massage creams made especially for the feet. The important part of the rejuvenating treatment is the massage, which includes the following movements:

First. Grasp the toes of one foot with one hand, placing the other hand at the back of the ankle to brace it. Relax the foot and rotate it with the hand, up and down, right to left. This movement should be vigorous as its purpose is to stretch the little-used muscles.

Second. Massage the instep from ankle to base of the toes with the thumbs of both hands, alternately. This is a firm, stroking movement. As one thumb reaches the end of the stroke, the other thumb is ready to start the next stroke, parallel with the first. This brings circulation down toward the toes. Go over the same area with a rotary movement.

Third. Now slip your fingers between your toes, thus spreading them far apart. Slide fingers gently back and forth, keeping them well lubricated with cream. This movement corrects the cramped condition which is habitual with most women's toes. Circulation is improved, the small muscles are exercised.

Fourth. Solo massage follows and should be deep and heavy, with a stroking movement from centre of the sole, outward.

Fifth. Wipe cream off of your feet and rub with a mentholated skin lotion or just wrap an ice cube in a handkerchief and quickly rub it over feet and ankles. Blot the skin dry and dust with foot powder or talcum.

Happy feet are well shod and exercised regularly. They like to take you dancing or playing active outdoor games.

Mini-Makeup by GABRIELLE



A shiny nose, resulting from an oily skin, just cannot be covered with powder. This oiliness must be "dissolved" or the face powder will cake. Carry a compact of pads, saturated with a good quality witch hazel, remove the excess shine from the nose by applying the witch hazel and setting it dry. Then powder smoothly. Result—No Shine!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



EXILE IN RUSSIA MAY END SOON

Sincere efforts are now being made to secure repatriation from Russia of relatives of a man who, 20 years ago, accepted a challenge from Lady Astor, and took his family to Russia at her expense.

Unnoticed Revolution In China

By JOHN RODERICK
Associated Press Correspondent

China is in the process of a revolution so subtle as to have passed virtually unnoticed at Nanking, yet so compelling that Chinese Communism is staking its future on its realisation.

This revolution began in 1926-27 during the famous Kuomintang expedition against the northern warlords, whose defiance of the young Republic left the nation divided.

During the four years leading up to this campaign, the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists, advised by another youthful government—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—had worked in closest harmony.

Russia's General Blucher was the foreigner behind the scenes at the Whampoa Military Academy. Borodin, another Soviet adviser, taught the Kuomintang propaganda.

Triumphal Procession

When the northern march set out from the revolutionary base of Canton to wind up successfully in Hankow, Nanking and Shanghai, Borodin and the Chinese Communists were in the vanguard spreading the propaganda which made the military advance virtually a triumphal procession. They promised land to peasants, reduction in taxes and elimination of excessive interest rates. The immediate result was a series of peasant uprisings against the warlords and the rout of their armies.

The long-range impact was far more significant. Seeling in this convincing proof that the peasants could constitute a revolutionary force, Mao Tse-tung, then struggling for leadership of the Chinese Communists, made peasant reform the bedrock upon which to build the party.

Chiang's Choice

About the same time, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, inheriting the mantle of the Kuomintang right wing, was forced to choose between the revolutionary guidance of Moscow and financial aid from the Western powers, combined with that of the Shanghai bankers to whom the revolution was repugnant. He chose financial aid and turned on the peasantry which had handed him victory. For the next 20 years this was to be the reef on which the Kuomintang-Communist unity would be shattered.

Later, when Chiang launched a massacre of Communists—to fulfill the foreign powers' conception of him as a strong man with whom they could safely deal—the Reds returned to the northern expedition route and established a Chinese Soviet, confiscating the land and redistributing it to the aroused peasantry.

Mao Tse-tung's hunch proved correct, and instead of becoming weaker the party grew in strength.—Associated Press.

Mrs. Roosevelt Is Women's Favourite

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is the woman most admired by American women, according to the latest national-wide monthly opinion poll conducted by the Woman's Home Companion and announced in the January 1947 issue.

The poll lists 10 prominent women in different fields and includes the only two American women delegates to the United Nations General Assembly—Mrs. Roosevelt and Helen Gahagan Douglas.

Most admired because she is "courageous and humane," Mrs. Roosevelt won top place by a large majority of votes, many of which, however, included qualifying remarks indicating that although the women do not agree with her opinions they admire her notwithstanding.

Sister Elizabeth Kenny, Australian, is the only outsider on the list, "adopted" by American women in an overwhelming vote giving her third place "because of what she has done for the children of this nation."

Ten Most Admired. According to the women, the 10 most admired women are: Eleanor Roosevelt, Clare Boothe Luce, Sister Elizabeth Kenny, Helen Gahagan Douglas, Frances Perkins, Dorothy Thompson, Pearl Buck, Helen Hayes and Helen Gahagan Douglas.

Reader-reporters of the magazine mentioned all of 240 women, extending the field of their admiration beyond America to include Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Queen Elizabeth, Queen Wilhelmina and Beatrice Lillie.

In the Woman's Home Companion poll on favourite Americans—men or women—taken in November 1945, Mrs. Roosevelt took third place with General Dwight D. Eisenhower first and President Truman second.

Lady Astor's challenge—that no Briton could support his family in Russia for two years on Russian rates of pay—was taken up by a Mr J. Morton, 38-years-old Scotman, living in Lancashire.

He took with him his wife and two children, Alan and Mary. Mary has now written describing their adventures, and asking for help in getting back.

Morton was sick when he sailed from England, and died after working for a year in a Leningrad factory. The others, well cared for, decided to stay there.

Married Red Officer

Mary married a Red Army officer and had a son. In the war, her husband and her brother Alan were both killed.

The two women and the boy suffered dreadful hardships, being caught by the Germans and sent to a slave camp in Germany. They worked, they starved, and they were bombed.

When the Americans liberated the camp they called for interpreters. What appeared to be a raggedly dressed young man, with a child, stepped forward. It was Mary. It is assumed they were sent back to Russia, having taken Soviet citizenship.

She Changed Her Mind

Eileen Edwards, 17-year-old London girl who went to the United States to marry one man and changed her affection to another after her arrival, received a cable from her parents forbidding her marriage to her new fiancé.

The cable was in reply to one which Eileen had sent to her parents asking their consent to her marriage to Theodore Crabtree, a coal-miner of Superior, West Virginia, when she found she was too young to marry without parental consent.

Eileen's parents told her that she must marry Arnold Buesing of Grand Island, Nebraska, who paid her fare to America or no one.—Associated Press.

HUMAN FLESH IN SAUSAGES

A gang of ghoulish Hungarians is believed to be killing human beings for the manufacture of sausages and pasties.

Hungarian police say that the sausages and pasties are being sold on the black market at fabulous prices. The police believe that the gang is operating extensively along the Austro-Hungarian frontier.

Fresh Search For Man Who Rescued Jews

The mysterious case of socialist Raoul Wallenberg, who disappeared more than a year and a half ago in Russian-occupied territory and has not been heard from since, has been revived again through American interest.

The American Joint Distribution Committee has made funds available for continued investigation into Wallenberg's disappearance.

Wallenberg, son of the greatest private banking family in Sweden, disappeared in the company of three Russian officers while leaving Budapest on March 17, 1945. He has not been seen since.

All efforts to locate him have failed. The Kremlin has maintained silence concerning the case, although several approaches were made for an explanation.

To-day the Swedish Foreign Office is being blamed for "cowardice and indifference" for their failure to have pushed the investigation into Wallenberg's disappearance more vigorously.

Swedish Charge d'Affaires Young Wallenberg—he would be 34, if alive—was made Swedish Charge d'Affaires in Budapest in July, 1944, for the purpose of saving Hungarian Jews from the clutches of the Nazis. He used both Swedish and American funds for the purpose.

As a matter of fact, U.S. Minister to Sweden, Herschel Johnson, impressed by Wallenberg's ability, recommended him for the task to both the Swedish Government and America, although Wallenberg had never before held a diplomatic post.

Wallenberg, who studied architecture at the University of Michigan, carried with him to Hungary the King of Sweden's written protest against the treatment of Jews as exemplified by von Horthy and the Germans. America also had protested at that time.

"Wallenberg's Passports." Then, to carry out his campaign, Wallenberg issued "proliferating passports," his own idea, which signified the bearer was under the protection of the Swedish government, granting citizenship.

Although the Germans were angry they respected the validity of the cards and did not molest the bearers. On January 17, with three Russian officers, he left his office, saying, "I must go with these Russian officers; I do not know whether I am a guest or a prisoner."



PRINCESSES MAKE CORGIS POPULAR

Britain's kennel keepers give Princess Elizabeth, and her pretty sister, Princess Margaret, full credit for making the sturdy little Welsh dog, the Corgi, one of the favourites of the canine world.

The dog, which looks quite a bit like a fox—and is known as a friendly household pet as well as a good dog for cattle ranging and rat catching—springs from an old Welsh strain once used to help bring horses down from the mountains.

Corgis have been around the Royal Palace since the days of George V, but Elizabeth has been the most ardent Royal fancier of the breed. This fact attracted the attention of other dog lovers and resulted in many Corgi sales.

When the British Kennel Club first registered Corgis in 1928, only 29 were listed, but 2,000 were registered during the first 11 months of 1946.—Associated Press.

Chinese School For Bombay

Cosmopolitan Bombay's small Chinese community is endeavouring to improve education facilities for its children who do not attend municipal schools because of language problems. L. S. Shieh, acting Consul for the Republic of China in Bombay, said the 3,000 Chinese residents of the city are themselves raising the funds with which to finance the project.

The Indian population of Bombay has been sympathetic towards the project, and recently Dr. Frank Baskin, the Parsi president of the Association of Indian Magicians, gave a spectacular performance, the proceeds of which were contributed to the school fund.

The little Chinese school has not yet obtained recognition from the education authorities because its curriculum does not follow the established standards, but efforts to obtain recognition are continuing, Mr. Shieh said.—Associated Press.

SHOWING **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

IT'S THE MUSICAL OF YOUR 'DREAM VACATION' COME TRUE!

CARMEN MIRANDA
CESAR ROMERO



with
Cubela Wright, Jr. - George Barlow
Stalton Leonard - Leonid Kinskey
Chris-Pin Martin - Billy Gilbert
A 20th Century-Fox Picture



ALICE FAYE
JOHN PAYNE

ADDED! LATEST MARCH OF TIME!
"PROBLEM DRINKERS"

A pictorial summary of how drunkards can be cured if they themselves want to!



5 SHOWS DAILY
At 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
THE FINAL EPISODE

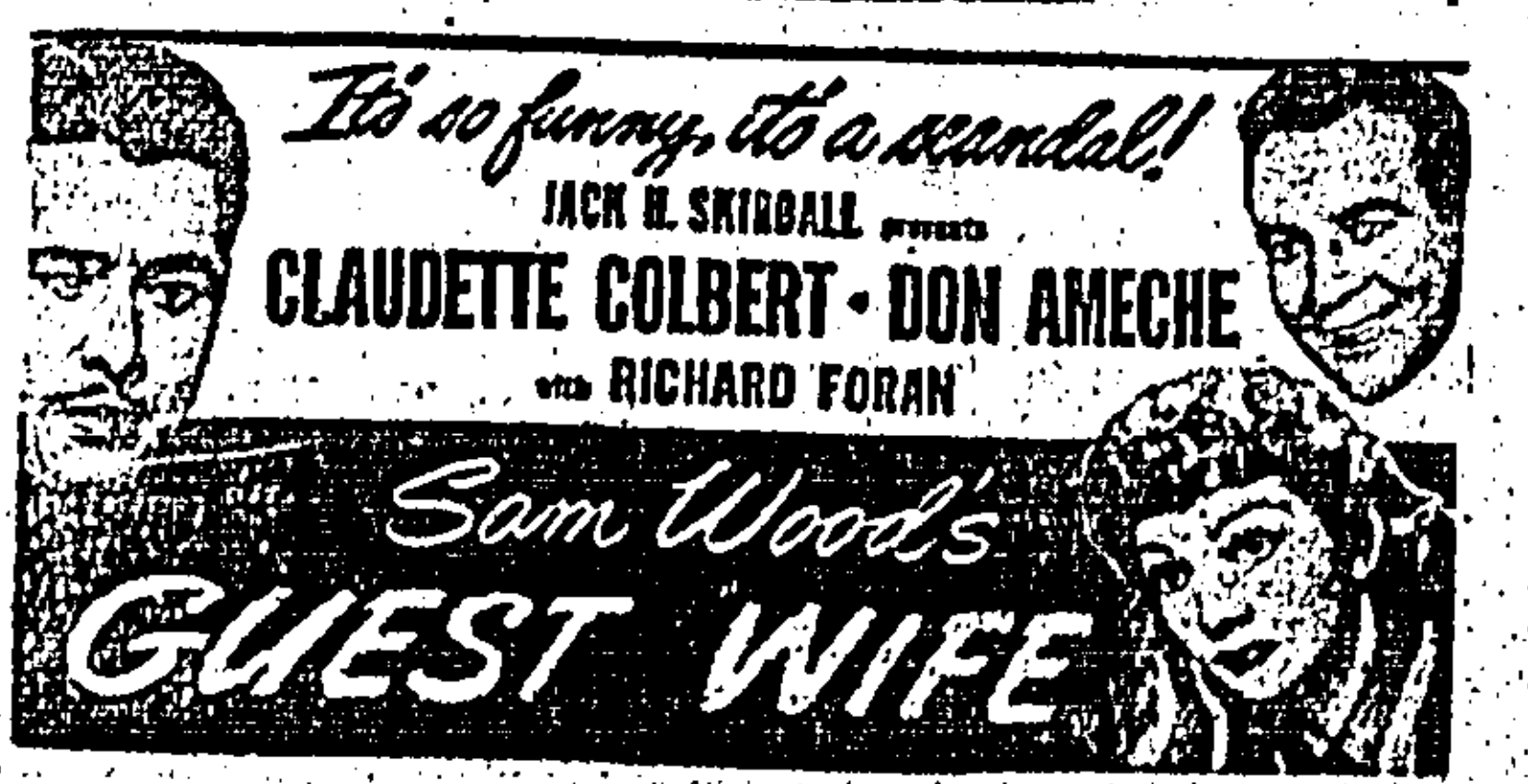


ORIENTAL

COMMENCING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.15-7.15-9.15 P.M.
You'll Bail-Out of Your Seat LAUGHING!... Roar into the battysphere with this starstudded skyl of sunny honoys
.....live-bombin' tunes,.....and riotous air-plane nut!



SHOWING **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



New Cold Wave In Europe Slows Work

A new cold wave spread over Britain and Western Europe yesterday, slowing the wheels of industry and isolating snowbound provincial villages.

CRIMES IN U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY

Berlin, Feb. 5. The Legal Division of the United States Military Government revealed today that 17,780 Germans and displaced persons were tried during 1946 for "prejudicial acts and hostile conduct" to the American occupation forces.

A total of 169,438 persons were tried by Military Government courts, records showed, and of these 129,247 were convicted.

More than one-fourth the total convictions were for violations of Military Government orders. Thefts and possession of Allied property ranked next with 21.6 per cent.

Acts prejudicial or hostile to the occupying forces totalled 13.7 per cent. The report showed that during the last four months of 1946, there was a 60 per cent drop in the number of crimes committed by civilians.

At the end of December, 250 Military Government courts were in operation throughout Berlin and Bremen.—United Press.

Communists Of Empire To Meet

London, Feb. 5. Communists from many parts of the British Empire will meet in London late this month in the first such Empire Conference which the various Communist parties have ever held.

London Party officials said that "matters of common interests" looking toward a common policy, would be discussed by delegates from Australia, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, India, Eire, Malaya, Palestine and South Africa, who will meet the United Kingdom Communists.

The Empire Conference will be held immediately after the British Communist Party's annual Congress, which will consider resolutions urging continued co-operation "with all that is best in the labour movement" and another condemning Britain's present foreign policy.—Associated Press.

ANTI-NAZI CARDINAL

Berlin, Feb. 5. Konard, Cardinal von Preysing, who berated Hitler and the Nazis as early as 1933, will fly to the United States for a six-week visit sometime this month, his secretary, Bernhard Schwetfeger, said today.

Schwetfeger said Cardinal von Preysing, who is 66 years old, would visit all American Cardinals, including Francis Cardinal Spellman in New York. Schwetfeger will accompany him.

Von Preysing, Berlin's first Cardinal, stamped himself as an outspoken anti-Nazi when he publicly declared during the early days of the Hitler regime: "We are in the hands of criminals and fools."—United Press.

BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1)

2. To increase Britain's exports in order to pay for vitally necessary imports.

3. To increase the quantity of goods for home consumption so that inflation can be avoided and real improvement in the British standard of living assured.

The White Paper ends with this appeal to Britain's workers and employers:

"A great responsibility rests on both sides of industry to play their full part in restoring the nation to an appreciation of the country's very serious economic position and in ensuring that there is such a large and sustained increase in production as will enable us to have sufficient goods to pay for our essential imports and to meet the urgent needs of the people at home."

This White Paper is the forerunner of a further White Paper on the economic state of Britain, which will be published in the middle of February.

Together, the two White Papers will form the basis for the great "economic inquiry" which Mr. Herbert Morrison has arranged for the House of Commons.—United Press.

U.S. PLANE MISSING

New York, Feb. 5. A United States Navy plane with 10 men on board was missing today after setting out in strong winds on a flight from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to Norfolk, Virginia.—Reuter.

Royal Family Sees Deck Games In Sunny Weather

London, Feb. 5. King George, Queen Elizabeth and the two Princesses on the sun deck of the battleship Vanguard, yesterday watched the ship's company enjoy deck games and a target shooting match between a party of civilians and a navy team.

Princess Elizabeth said she would like to do some shooting later.

The ship's cat, Smutty, celebrated the arrival of warm weather off the Canary Islands by giving birth to two kittens.

King George kept as a souvenir the remnants of the Royal Standard which was torn to ribbons by the gale through which the Vanguard passed during the early days of the voyage from Portsmouth.—Associated Press.

The Inkwell Went When Teacher Bawled Out

London, Feb. 5. The irate reader who wrote to the Times that a soprano's top note shattered a glass tumbler in his living room was topped today by a schoolgirl who claimed her Greek teacher bawled her out so shrilly that an inkwell was splintered, spattering her with blots.

Resignations From Warsaw Government

London, Feb. 5. The Warsaw Radio said tonight that Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Polish Deputy Premier and leader of the Peasant Party, has submitted his resignation.

Dr. Wladyslaw Kierulnik, second in command of the Peasant Party, also resigned today from the post of Minister for Public Administration.

The radio did not mention the third Peasant Party member of the Government, Czeslaw Wycz, Minister of Education.

The broadcast said, however, that these two resignations necessitate the wholesale reconstruction of the Cabinet which will be formed "in conformity with the recent electoral results."

Peasant Party members of Parliament were present today when Boleslaw Bierut was elected President of the Polish Republic.

Mikolajczyk and his small group sat motionless while others clapped and cheered the new President.—Reuter.

More Clashes In Indonesia

Batavia, Feb. 5. Three Dutch soldiers were killed during clashes with Indonesian forces in Medan (Sumatra) and Bandung (Java), a Netherlands Army spokesman announced today.

Fifty "extremists" who had penetrated into the western sector of Medan were driven off, leaving three dead behind them, and another gang headed by a Japanese was driven off in the same sector.

In the Bandung sector, three Indonesians were killed when a party of Indonesians fired on a Dutch patrol.—Reuter.

The Republican Government has agreed to repatriate 11,000 East Indonesian—mainly Ambonese and Timorese—as soon as the evacuation of Dutch nationals from the interior has been completed and the necessary transportation is available.—Reuter.

NO INTEREST IN GOERING BROOCH

Louisville, Feb. 5. A diamond and ruby studded brooch valued at \$5,500 and reportedly once the property of Hermann Goering is not exciting gem collectors here.

Marcus P. Roberts said he advertised the brooch for sale at \$3,500 but received no offers, and only a few inquiries about it. He bought the brooch in Germany, who said he had purchased it from a former school teacher of Goering.—Associated Press.

England Expected To Lose Test

(Continued from Page 1)

nobly although he faced the possibility of two zeros during the match.

He has yet to open his score and batted while ten overs were delivered but thanks to Compton's tactics, the England wicket-keeper played only 13 balls.

Edrich seemed to have resumed his onslaught against the bowling too quickly, after lunch, but it must be remembered that England at that time were forcing runs in a sporting bid with a possible victory in view.

His dismissal necessitated an alteration in policy.

HAMMOND UNLUCKY

Hammond seemed confident and safe until he turned and lifted the ball straight to fine leg. Such a stroke might easily have gone wider of the fielder.

Hardstaff was not as certain as in the first innings and he fell to a ball of excellent length by Toshack when forced on the defensive. In these Tests, Bradman, from the varied bowlers at his disposal has always found one to suit a particular occasion.

To-day, it was Toshack who upset England. First he brought about the dismissal of Edrich, which

changed entirely the nature of England's batting. This tall left-hand bowler of Mediterranean descent kept his end going in unrelenting humidity from quarter past one until ten to five and figures for this remarkable spell were 23 overs, four maidens, 45 runs and four wickets.

On several occasions, Toshack has been disappointing mainly because of wasted deliveries but to-day there was no doubt as to his merit.

His height of six feet three inches helped him to get some life from the rather unresponsive pitch and his pace off ground, allied to his ability to maintain length, and bowl to leg-field set for him, were the main assets in his triumph. For triumph it was against batsmen who of necessity had to try and hold on rather than force runs after the early attempt to go for a winning margin had failed.

Because of Toshack's success and the ability of Johnson to keep down runs, Bradman made little use of the leg spinners McCool and Dooland. He even delayed taking a new ball. Tallon kept wicket admirably and held three catches. Not until late in a gruelling day of fielding did he concede any byes.—Reuter.

"Ping" Went The Vase

The famous singing master, Manuel Garcia, told me that he had asked the historic vase, Luigi Lablache, if it were true he could break glass by singing into it. Lablache went to a sideboard, took up a wine glass and sang his D into it, and the glass fell in fragments at his feet.... Clara Butt was singing at a party once and at a certain note "ping" went a beautiful glass vase.

"So clear and flute-like was the voice of Caruso that the entertainment of his guests he not only broke tumblers at dinner but also made a glass chandelier re-echo some of the notes of his songs."—United Press.

Ba Sein Not Hopeful

Rangoon, Feb. 5. Thakin Ba Sein, leader of the Dobama Party and member for Transport and Communications in the Executive Council, who returned today from a visit to the United States, said he intended to remain in office unless his Party advised him to resign.

Ba Sein said: "I do not see any independence coming. All this talk about independence within one year is a sheer illusion."

He said that he was most grateful for British hospitality and added: "My own impression is that the British people are quite united—in holding Burma."—Reuter.

Sparkling Prospects

Capetown, Feb. 5. In South Africa's big diamond rush in recent years, 1100 claims were staked yesterday at the Boshmansfontein diggings in the Transvaal.

Licences were granted by ballot, several women being among the winners. The diggings, which were formerly owned by De Beers, were sold recently for £8,800.—Associated Press.

RELIEF IS WASHINGTON PRIORITY

Washington, Feb. 5. General George Marshall, United States Secretary of State, put international relief as the number one item on the list of 27 proposals for foreign affairs legislation, which he is to submit to Congress, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, stated here today.

The United States ratification of peace treaties with Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania was number two on the list, the Senator told press representatives.

The Republican Congress would support the proposals for \$250,000,000 to be spent on relief in Europe, provided that such relief was carried out "under our own management and auspices so as to protect us from exploitation," Senator Vandenberg said.

Suggesting that the final decision would wait at least until Mr. Herbert Hoover, ex-president and chairman of the United States Family Emergency Committee, had reported on his visit to Europe, where he is studying food conditions, the Senator said, "The ex-president's findings are likely to have considerable bearing on what Congress does."—Reuter.

Disabilities Of Indians In Canada

New Delhi, Feb. 5. The Government of India has made direct representations to Canada regarding alleged disabilities suffered by Indian nationals. In British Columbia, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as Minister of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, declared today in the Central Assembly in answer to a question.

Nehru also said the matter had been informally taken up by the Indian UNO delegates with the Canadian United Nations delegation. The question arose over the exclusion of Indians from the municipal, provincial and federal franchise in British Columbia.

Nehru added that India and Canada were shortly exchanging High Commissioners. Meanwhile, it reliably learned that Mr. H.S. Malik, lately Indian Trade Commissioner to the United States and Prime Minister of the Patiala State, would be appointed Indian High Commissioner to Canada.—United Press.

Played Politics With Labour

Washington, Feb. 6. Representative Landis, Republican of Indiana, told the House Labour Committee yesterday that last year's "grave strikes" were caused when "White House advisers tried to play politics with the labour issue."

Landis was the first witness summoned by the Committee opening its six weeks' hearing into labour and industry problems. Landis, author of the bill to halt strikes in essential industries through Government seizure, said it was readily seen that "White House and labour departments were confused on labour legislation."

C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors, told the Senate Labour Committee that Congress should outlaw closed shops, contracts and ban industry-wide bargaining by unions. He said industrial peace was threatened until "our labour laws are fundamentally corrected."—Associated Press.

Aquitania For Immigrants


Sydney, Feb. 5. Negotiations for chartering the liner Aquitania to bring British immigrants to Australia, have been virtually completed with the Cunard Line, the Minister of Immigration, Mr. Arthur Calwell said in a press statement yesterday.

The ship would be available to sail on its first voyage about the middle of May and would be used to bring immigrants to Australia for about two years, or possibly longer. The Aquitania would be capable of transporting 2,000 persons on each voyage and would make four trips a year for at least two years.—Associated Press.

JAP REPATRIATION FROM MALAYA

Singapore, Feb. 5. Army circles here indicated today that the first small batch of Japanese surrendered personnel in Malaya might be repatriated in March, although no official statement has been made yet.

The Malayan Free Press expressed the hope that the local government would endeavour to dissuade the British Government against allowing the rehabilitation of Malaya to be handicapped by the premature repatriation of its Japanese labour.—Reuter.



— TO-DAY ONLY —
2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

THE FIRST DRAMA OF UNCLE SAM'S NEW JUMP-FIGHTERS!

PARACHUTE BATTALION

Starring
Robert PRESTON • Nancy KELLY
Edmond O'BRIEN • Harry CAREY

with BUDDY EISEN • PAUL KELLY • RICHARD CROMWELL • ROBERT BARRAT

TO-MORROW! Bing CROSBY • Ingrid BERGMAN

"THE BELLS OF ST. MARY'S"

MEETING OF PICAQ IN MELBOURNE

Melbourne, Feb. 6. Delegates from 14 nations to the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organisation are meeting here to consider modification of boundaries proposed earlier for a South Pacific regional air navigation area.

The three-week conference opened yesterday with little prospect of functioning effectively until the boundary dispute is settled.

The British chief delegate, Dennis Peel, opposed proposed boundaries seeking to place the China seaboard in the North Pacific area, the Philippines and most of the Dutch East Indies in the South-east Asia area. The United States chief delegate, Glen Filbert, opposed Peel, supporting the Organisation's general plan for Hongkong, Canton, Saigon, Singapore and Batavia in the South Pacific area.

Nations participating are the United States, United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Netherlands, China, Philippines, France, Canada, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Salvador and Portugal. The Bolivian and Belgian delegates are en route.—Associated Press.

DPs May Join U.S. Army

Frankfurt, Feb. 5. Army officials, on orders from Washington, are studying the possibility of allowing European displaced persons to enlist in the regular United States Army. It was learned today.

At the same time, officials are looking to halt a million displaced persons in the American zone as a possible source of labour to replace 6,000 German prisoners of war who will be released from labour units by the end of February.—United Press.

Peace Treaties Signed

London, Feb. 6. The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, signed peace treaties for Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Finland in a five-minute ceremony yesterday.

The United States and Russia have already signed the documents and the French and other Allied nations and beaten powers will affix their signatures in Paris next Monday, making the treaties effective.—Associated Press.

TASS REPORT ON U.S. TROOPS

Moscow, Feb. 6. The Soviet news agency, Tass, reported North China rumours, attributed to travellers arriving at Shanghai, as saying that United States troops being transferred from North China, are going only to Tsingtao on the coast.

If the question of Allied troops in China arises at the Four-Power Ministers' conference, Tass said observers pointed out that "partial transfer of American troops from North China to other points" enable the United States to "assert that they have begun fulfilling the decision of the Moscow Conference of 1945 on withdrawal of troops from China."—Associated Press.

SIAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS

Bangkok, Feb. 5. The Siamese Foreign Minister, Diak Chinnam, who submitted his resignation to the Premier yesterday, told pressmen today that his resignation was not due to any differences, but having successfully completed the first phase of Siam's post-war diplomacy he felt he was entitled to rest.

The Cabinet was scheduled to meet this afternoon.—Reuter.

JAP STUDENTS NOW CROWD HAIR

Hokkaido, Feb. 5. Middle school students here became by petition the first "long hairs" in Japan. They received permission to allow their traditionally close cropped hair to grow.

The regulation imposing cropped hair on students had been enforced since the Meiji era days.—United Press.



THE BIRDS OF HONGKONG

Field Identification and Field Note Book by G. A. C. Herklots

NOW ON SALE \$7.50

South China Morning Post and Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

GRAND NATIONAL ACCEPTANCES

London, Feb. 5. When the first acceptances for the Grand National, running at Aintree, Liverpool, on March 28, were announced today, it was found that only eight comparatively unfancied horses had been taken out. Among them was Volavante, a French horse, Platypus, Royal Cottage and Jack Masson, trainer of Volavante, still has another French horse in Kani to represent him as well as Tribune.

Jacks trainer, Gerry Wilson, has first of the Danes in the race but W. Payne, who looks after Royal Cottage is now without a runner. It is considered that Royal Cottage who won his last two races should have more experience before attempting the Grand National. Platypus too is considered too young by his new owner. Final acceptances for the race are due on Tuesday, March 18.—Reuter.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 20 minutes earlier than the time stated below.

Thursday, February 6

Airmail: Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland, London, 3.30 p.m.

Seamail: Canton, 5.30 p.m.

Shanghai, 3 p.m.

Hongkong, 2 p.m.

Central and South America (via San Francisco), 3 p.m.

Macao, Tientsin, Shekhi, 3 p.m.

Kobe, 4 p.m.

Canton, 4 p.m.

Friday, February 7

Airmail: Manila, 3.30 p.m.

Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Haara, Cairo, Johannesburg, Augusta, Mauritius, London, New York, Canada, 3.30 p.m.

Seamail: Bangkok, 10 a.m.

Amoy, Swatow, 10 a.m.

Manila, 10 a.m.

Macao, Tientsin, Shekhi, 3 p.m.

Canada (via Vancouver), 3 p.m.

Train: Canton, 4 p.m.

Saturday, February 8

Airmail: Saigon, London, 3.30 p.m.

Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg, Haara, 3.30 p.m.

Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Soerabaya, Sydney, Auckland, 3.30 p.m.

Seamail: Swatow, 2 p.m.

Shanghai, 3 p.m.

Singapore, 3 p.m.

Australia (via Sydney), 2 p.m.

Manila, 3 p.m.

Sandakan, 3 p.m.

Macao, Tientsin, Shekhi, 3 p.m.

Train: Canton, 4 p.m.

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTS

ZBW on 645 Kc from 12.20 to 3 p.m. and 6.30 to 11 p.m., and also on 585 Kc on the 13 metre band, from 12.20 to 1.15, 2.20 to 2.35 and 9 to 11 p.m.

5.30 Studio: Children's Hour; 6.30 Market News and the Orchestra; 6.45 Commentary on the first match, 6.55 Market News and the Orchestra (Contd.); 7. London Relay: World News; 7.10 London Relay: News from Britain; 7.15 Vocal Interlude; 7.20 Studio: Hal Lorceno at the Piano—Farewell Programme. Chronologically arranged of Ten Years Broadcasts received by ZBW; 7.30 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 7.35 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 7.40 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 7.45 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 7.50 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 7.55 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 8.00 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 8.05 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 8.10 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 8.15 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 8.20 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 8.25 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 8.30 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 8.35 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 8.40 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 8.45 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 8.50 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 8.55 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 9.00 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 9.05 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 9.10 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 9.15 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 9.20 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 9.25 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 9.30 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 9.35 London Relay: The 1946 Society; 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